

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Contactin-2/TAG1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Contactin-4, rhContactin-5, or recombinant mouse Contactin-3 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 372944
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Contactin-2/TAG1 Leu29-Asn1012 Accession # Q02246
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

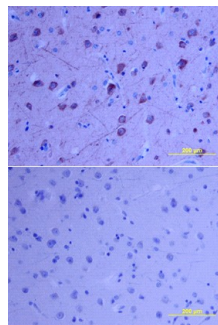
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Contactin-2/TAG1 (Catalog # <a href="#">1714-CN</a> )
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA

### Immunohistochemistry



#### Contactin-2/TAG1 in Human Brain.

Contactin-2/TAG1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human brain (cortex) using Mouse Anti-Human Contactin-2/TAG1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1714) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # [CTS002](#)) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling if primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Contactin-2 (CNTN2), also called TAG-1 (transient axonal glycoprotein), TAX1 (transiently-expressed axonal glycoprotein), or axonin-1, is a 135 kDa glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)- anchored cell adhesion molecule that belongs to the contactin subfamily within the immunoglobulin (Ig) protein superfamily (1-3). Human Contactin-2 cDNA encodes a 28 amino acid (aa) signal peptide, a 984 aa mature secreted protein with six Ig-like domains followed by four fibronectin type III-like repeats, and a 28 aa C-terminal GPI anchor pro-sequence. GPI-specific phospholipase activity can release soluble, active Contactin-2 from the membrane (2). Mature human Contactin-2 shares approximately 93%, 93% and 75% aa sequence identity with human, rat and chicken Contactin-2, respectively. During development, Contactin-2 is expressed by a subset of neuronal populations in the central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system (PNS), particularly during initial phases of axon outgrowth (3-5). Both the 135 kDa form and a 90 kDa form are also upregulated in response to CNS injury in the adult (6). Data support a role for Contactin-2 in axon pathfinding, neurite outgrowth and adhesion, especially in the CNS (36). In mature myelinated fibers, Contactin-2 is expressed by oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells, which are myelinating glial cells of the CNS and PNS, respectively (7, 8). It is enriched in the juxtaparanodal regions, where it recruits caspr2 (Contactin-associated protein 2), a transmembrane neurexin involved in cell adhesion and intercellular communication (7-10). The axonal Contactin-2 interacts in cis with caspr2, and in trans with another Contactin-2 on the glial membrane (8). This ternary complex is required for the accumulation and organization of K<sup>+</sup> channels in the juxtaparanodes (9).

## References:

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